

STATEMENT FROM BERLIN SAYS GERMANY NEVER COUNTENANCED ANY ILLEGAL ACTS IN AMERICA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The New York Times has received the following authorized statement by wireless from Berlin:

"The German government naturally has never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group or party, society or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsels of violence, by contrivances that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

"It should be alleged that improper acts have been committed by representatives of the German government, they could be easily dealt with. To any complaints upon proof as may be submitted by the American government, suitable response will be duly made."

"As is well known, the means of communication between Germany and the United States are very unsatisfactory. It is practically impossible for the German government to keep itself with American sentiment; it has often to depend upon the foreign press for information concerning American affairs."

"The message of President Wilson to Congress in which the activities of German sympathizers in the United States were discussed, will serve as an illustration. There was received in Germany a brief summary of those passages which referred to plots and conspiracies against peace and order in the United States and the effect produced thereby upon sentiment in Germany was probably such that it might have been promulgated in the American government knew. A different impression was produced by the full text of the message, but unfortunately that would not be available in Germany until the American newspapers arrived by mail, a fortnight or three weeks later, except as it might be taken with doubts and reservations from the English press."

"In the meantime confidential communication between the German government and its diplomatic representatives in the United States by cable or wireless is impossible for reasons which the American government knows. Messages by cable must pass through the English censorship and messages in secret code by wireless are forbidden. Therefore, misunderstandings are bound to arise, while explanations are often so circumscribed or related as to be not wholly effective."

"Apparently the enemies of Germany have succeeded in creating the impression that the German government is in some way morally or otherwise responsible for what Mr. Wilson has characterized anti-American activities comprehending attacks upon property and violations of the rules which the American govern-

ment has seen fit to impose upon the course of neutral trade. "This the German government absolutely denies. It cannot specifically repudiate acts committed by individuals over whom it has no control and of whose movements and intentions it is neither officially nor unofficially informed. It can only say and does most emphatically declare to Germans abroad, to German-American citizens of the United States to the American people, all alike, that whoever is guilty of conducting tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion or deed against life, property and order in the United States, in fact an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary."

NO WORD FROM (Continued from Page One)

later in the Villa cabinet, who has made his headquarters in this city since his return from the Pan-American conference on peace, insisted today that General Villa had retired from the supreme command but declared Villa would not cross the border. He declined to be more definite.

At the Carranza consulate it was said important developments were expected by noon tomorrow. Silvestre Terrazas, secretary of state of Chihuahua and General Roberto Llamas, jefe de armas of the capital, who arrived here tonight, also declared Villa had not resigned. They said the demand for the northern chieftain's retirement had been presented by the Villa generals at the council of war held recently at Chihuahua City, but that General Villa accused them of fearing the Carranza forces and unwillingness to fight and informed them that if they wished to retire he would not oppose them and would permit all who would, to go to the border and either surrender to the Carranza government or cross into the United States. For himself, he is quoted as declaring that he was not afraid of Carranza and would lead the troops in person against General Treviño south of Chihuahua.

LAREDO, Dec. 19.—The report that General Villa would abandon his campaign against the defacto government of Mexico, created much surprise on both sides of the border here. The report was telegraphed immediately to General Venustiano Carranza at his temporary headquarters near Saltillo. Carranza's military authorities in Nuevo Laredo today said they regarded Villa's action as forecasting a speedy re-establishment of peace in Mexico. Because of a strict censorship, no news reached here today from the Chihuahua campaign.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 19.—General P. Elías Calles, Carranza governor of

SHIPS SHRAPNEL IN TWO TRUNKS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The shipment of eighteen shrapnel shells in two trunks as passenger baggage from South Bethlehem, Pa., to Cape May, N. J., caused some excitement at the Delaware river ferry of the Philadelphia and Reading railway here tonight when one of the trunks burst revealing its contents. The police were immediately notified and investigation showed that the shells had been shipped on a passenger ticket by an employee of the Bethlehem Steel company to Cape May for use in the company's proving ground and they would be delivered in arriving at Cape May if sent by freight. The police further said it was a question whether the shipper had himself open, innocently because of a change of climate, the shells, or whether he had intended to transport explosives in interstate commerce.

THROUGH LINE (Continued from Page One)

intimation of when these further operations might be taken up. In connection with the visit during the week of James Douglas, the news of the treaty transactions are of special interest. At this time, when development seems to be starting up strong in so many parts of the state—notably the mining districts of Arizona and California, and when improvements are being made in all centers of industry except that affected by the Clifton strike, news of the actual progress of negotiations for completing the Tidewater line will be truly gratifying to Phoenix.

Sonora, left here early today in an automobile for Nogales, Arizona, in response to a request from General Alvaro Obregon, who arrived there unexpectedly late last night from Chihuahua, Sonora. Calles was ordered to leave immediately to confer with the military leader.

The movement of General Calles' military division, comprising nearly 5,000 men, from Agua Prieta, Sonora, to Naco, practically was completed today. General Angel Flores remains in command at Agua Prieta with 2,000 troops.

YOUNG IMMLER IS A PERFECT BABY



These pictures are of Junior Thomas Immler who lives at 1714 W. Spruce street, Phoenix. He won first place in his class at the state fair baby show. His class was between the ages of 20 and 36 months. Junior is 22 months old. He was born in Phoenix. He is considered one of the most perfect babies in Phoenix. He made 96 1/2 per cent in the tests.



NANCY STILL OCCUPYING FRONT SEAT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NANCY, France, Dec. 19.—Nancy, the capital of the Duchy of Lorraine, had for more than two scores of years the hazardous privilege of occupying a front seat in the theatre of a probable war. "Targets for cannon," the conscripts sent to Nancy were called. It was here the "Iron division" of the famous Twentieth army corps was stationed with the Twenty-sixth brigade of cavalry, not to undertake the supposedly impossible task of saving Nancy but to receive and defend the first shock.

The story has been told of the French officer who, anticipating war in June of last year, sold his little country property near Nancy. The heavy German guns, unforgotten by the French officer, proved impregnable. The French officer's family fled to France with Belgium refugees at the same time that Emperor William, who, with 1,000 cavalry of the guard had awaited the moment for this triumphal entry into Nancy, turned back toward Metz. As to the purchase of the country, the German soldier, he has not seen a cent since August 24, 1914, the sound of the cannon has been growing fainter and less frequent in his ears. It is only when the wind is right that Nancy hears it.

Only once did the German artillery get close enough under cover of night to bombard the city, then it did less damage than the occasional visits of the German aeroplanes and visits of the German aeroplanes. Nearly every one of these visits was tragic because every one wanted to see the aircraft. The two children and wife of a teacher in the Rue Saint-Jean stepped to the door to get a look at a Taube one morning, all three were killed, together with four other persons, while the teacher escaped without a scratch. Four people were killed by a bomb which fell under the windows of the prefecture.

The second attempt of the Germans to bombard Nancy with their heavy guns is still the talk of Nancy. One of the 15-inch long range naval pieces, put in position near the Chateau Salins (Salzburg) to send into Nancy the same destruction that they had used in Dunkirk, was discovered by air scouts. The French advanced their heavy artillery to easy range and destroyed the big gun and its foundation before it had fired a single shot, according to the report.

Nancy appears today to be anything but a military headquarters. Only a few soldiers on leave, a few convalescent wounded and officers on various missions give it the semblance of a garrison town. The soldiers quarters in the barracks are occupied by a thousand or so of families and debris of families from different parts of Lorraine, awaiting the moment to return home. Among them are 34 children called the orphans of Pont-d-Mousson because their parents have remained in the little town sheltered recently in the work of national defense by turning out 600,000 trench coats, work at which they can earn 40 cents a day besides their board and lodging. It is rather coarse work for some of them, expert in the finest embroidery.

Nancy's industrial, commercial and educational life has ceased or interrupted and modified only by necessities of fuel and transportation. The medical college, law school and other branches of the university have not missed a day of their regular terms and the public schools were never closed.

BRITAIN ADDS (Continued from Page One)

markets at the expense of American trade is one that has already been submitted by the United States consul general in London in a previous report, and Sir Edward Grey, in a note to Mr. Page, dated August 12, endeavored to show that the idea was founded upon the misapprehension of the facts. The statement quoted above, however, and the publicity given it in the American press and to the figures adduced to support it, renders a further explanation desirable.

While British export trade has undergone a uniform decrease in practical articles, the published figures of the United States department of commerce show that the export trade of the United States, in spite of lack of shipping, the complete dislocation of normal conditions of commerce and the measures taken by the allied powers to restrict the trade of their enemies, and quite apart from the export of actual munitions of war, has increased to a phenomenal extent, and of certain of the belligerent nations, but in general trade with the very countries from whose markets it has been claimed that Great Britain was endeavoring to exclude American products. On the other hand, British trade has probably suffered more from the embargo on exports imposed owing to the necessities of war by the British government than has the United States from the measures in restriction of neutral trade with the enemies of Great Britain.

"Apart from this unprecedented volume of exports, American industry, which before the outbreak of the war had been suffering for over a year from general and widespread depression, has during the period of hostilities, realized another benefit. The reduction in exports from the belligerent countries has supplied the opportunity for American industry to replace European products in the mar-

kets of South and Central America, the far east, and even in neutral European countries, so that the practical cessation of direct trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Turkey is more than compensated by the opening up of new markets.

"The secretary of the treasury, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1915, which has just been published, says: 'What extraordinary results have been achieved in the brief period since December, 1914. During the year there has been a steady, healthy forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country.' From all points of view, therefore, it appears that the European war has proved rather beneficial than otherwise to American trade and industry, while any suggestion that Great Britain is attempting to use the military situation for the purpose of hampering American trade is utterly refuted by the actual facts and figures."

"Among the British products all articles show a decrease in the total quantity exported, with the few unimportant exceptions of malt, rice, lard, coconut oil and palm oil. Any increase in British exports of cotton and woolen goods to the allies of Great Britain is largely due to the fact that the French and Belgian textile industry districts are in German occupation, while the output of the German industry itself is considerably curtailed by the lack of labor for other than war industries; these countries have therefore increased their imports from the nearest available source, which is the United Kingdom."

Then tables are given showing that exports from New York to Norway, Sweden and Denmark during the first thirteen months of the war increased \$54,225,956 over the same period a year before, while exports to these countries decreased \$4,818,082. In the United States is quoted as saying that customs returns of the Scandinavian countries all show a smaller volume of imports from America since the war began. The memorandum continues:

"Now, if the customs returns of Norway, Sweden and Denmark show that imports from the United States have decreased since the war, while the official returns of the United States department of commerce show that exports to these countries have enormously increased, it seems legitimate, in the absence of any other explanation, to assume that the United States figures represent the amount of goods shipped from the United States to the Scandinavian countries, and that the customs figures of the Scandinavian countries represent that portion of the goods exported from the United States which paid duty and were entered for consumption in those countries, while the considerable difference represents the amount of goods exported from the United States which, on arrival in the Scandinavian countries, were reshipped to Germany. The fact that the increase in shipments from New York to Norway, Sweden and Denmark during the first thirteen months of the war exactly balances the decrease in shipments to Germany during the same period is extremely significant."

The figures quoted above from the official reports of the department of commerce conclusively provide that the export trade of the United States has not suffered the inevitable restrictions on neutral commerce derived from the state of war, and that there is no vestige of fluctuation for the insinuation that Great Britain has taken advantage of war conditions and the measures necessitated by military considerations in order to increase British exports to neutral countries at the expense of American trade."

UNIVERSITY NOTES

By C. E. GRASSICK

Student Activities.—The 1915 football season at the University of Arizona closed with honor. A man to whom much of the credit for our successful season was due, a successful season in spite of the fact that there were not as many victories as usual—is due to Manager W. W. Pickrell. Mr. Pickrell is a Phoenix boy, now in his

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TO STUDY THE WAR AT FIRST HAND

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERKELEY, Cal., Dec. 19.—Mr. David P. Barrows, dean of the Faculty of the University of California, and Mrs. Barrows left Berkeley today on an eight months leave of absence, to give a force of 50,000 men which believe is needed to safeguard our possessions in the Far East."

senior year. When he assumed his office there was a large deficit left from last year. He paid this off. He carried his teams over 2,000 miles, and at the end of the season he had a balance of \$250. He has done loyal, faithful service for the school and his work is appreciated."

Mathematics Banquet.—Last evening Professor Leonard, the genial expounder of theorems and equations, was given an agreeable surprise when a five-course dinner was given in his honor by the second division of his freshman mathematics class. Under the direction of the students, Mrs. Barker prepared a royal menu and had the supper served in the dining hall. At 6:30 sharp the mathematics students laid hold of Professor Leonard and conducted him in triumph to the feast. When the speeches came around, Carl Hershey of Phoenix and Ralph Weber of Winslow responded to toasts. The supper ended with a resolution of appreciation and thanks for Professor Leonard's kind assistance in the mathematics class.

"A" Work is Progressing.—A good many students took Saturday on the big "A" on Sentinel hill. The work is progressing splendidly, and before many Saturdays pass the huge emblem will be finished.

Society Activities.—The Wranglers initiated their new members this week. It was the duty of the new members to furnish the entertainment which the old members presented in a very entertaining and original manner. The old members furnished the "cats," which were indeed worthy. The names of the new members are Misses Nydia Adler of Prescott, Mae Jolly

of Jerome, Zella Jay of Phoenix. Gamma Phi Sigma Initiation.—The Gamma Phi sorority initiated five new members last night. The pledges initiated were Misses Winifred Smith of Globe and Althea Seidel of Warren. Among the old members present were Misses Esther Wright and Ruth Reed of Phoenix, and Miss Nydia Adler of Prescott. After the initiation a delicious supper, consisting of tamales, sandwiches, olives, mince pie, cheese coffee and nuts was served. The table was prettily decorated in narcissus and bouquets of black and gold, the sorority colors. Dainty flowered place cards marked the places.

Dance.—The social committee of the Student Body announces a Christmas dance, December 23, in Herring hall. Note.—Verne G. La Tourette, '15, of Phoenix visited the university last week. He came down to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic temple. His many university friends have appreciated visits from him.

Punting Trophy.—The cup offered by Tonney Williams for the best punter in the university was won by Bill McGowan of Miami after the hardest kind of a fight with Tomstock of Phoenix and Huss of Yuma. The cup was won by less than one point, which speaks well for the ability of the men entered in the tournament. The punter included height, distance, accuracy and speed, and each was carefully considered according to the value given them by the judges. This cup will have to be won four years before it becomes the property of the holder. Each year as it is won it remains in the possession of the man winning it for that year only.

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Notice to Ranchers:

We will be at the following places to buy Horses and Mares, at the time and dates named below:

- CHANDLER, Monday, Dec. 20, at Freeman's Barn.
- MESA, Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Kleinman's Barn.
- TEMPE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at Buck's Livery from 9 a. m. until noon.
- HEARD'S RANCH, Wednesday, Dec. 22 (Joe Lovell's residence) from 2 p. m. on.
- PHOENIX, Thursday, Dec. 23, at Starr's Cowboy Corral at Five Points.
- GLENDALE, Friday, Dec. 24, at Fuller's Livery.
- BUCKEY, Monday, Dec. 27, at Bale's Livery.

We will commence buying and inspecting at 9 a. m. at all places, and continue during the day except at Tempe and Heard's Ranch.

We will be at Tempe from 9 a. m. until noon, and at Heard's Ranch from 2 p. m. the balance of the day.

We want horses and mares 15 hands and up in height; 1050 lbs. and up in weight; and from 5 to 10 years old. All animals must be serviceably sound. Will take five per cent grays.

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